## RECRUITS TO FIGHT IN CUBA.

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE EXPEDITION. W THE PROGRESS OF THE SCHEME HAS BEEN WATCHED BY THE SPANISH AUTHORITIES-MEN

PLACE OF DEPARTURE UNCERTAIN-A SUSPECTED

The point of departure of the Cuban expe dition, reported by the Spanish authorities have been organized in this country, remained a mystery yesterday. It is however, believed by the Spanish officials that the men have already sailed on one of the regular steamers to the West Indies. The Washington authorities, when informed of the scheme, took measures to suppress it, if possible. The recruits assembled at a New-Jersey village, and probably intended to sail for Cuba from Lewes, Del., but the port for sailing was afterward changed.

The Spanish Consul-General is reserved about the matter and will give no information. A special dispatch from Philadelphia gives a talk with Spanish Consul there and describes

THE WARNING AND ITS RESULTS. INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN TO DISTRICT-ATTORNEY WOOD-FORD-WHAT A SPANISH SPY DISCOVERED-

movements of a suspected steamer named the

CHANGING THE PLACE OF SAILING. When the Spanish Minister at Washington informed Secretary Evarts that there was a movement on foot in this country to send an organized force of men to Cubs, he intimated that this city contained the headquarters of the movement The Department at once communicated with

United States District-Actor by Woodford and gave instructions that no effore should be spared to prevent the departure of any such body of men as it was believed was being organized. The matter was placed in the hands of Assistant District-Atterney Hugh Willson, and he has diligently pursued his investigations until the present time.

One day last week Mr. Willson received informa

tion from the Spanish Consulate in this city that an expedition was about starting for Cuba from a point on the Delaware coast. All Government officers in the locality, as well as the commander of the revenue cutter on that coast, were directed to diligent watch, and in case any er spic as engumentances or persons were seen, to report .ue facts with the least possible delay. addition to these precautions an official of the District-Attorney's ouice was dispatched to Delaware with instructions to make the closest observation at all the seaport towns, and he was empowered to represent the Government, if he should discover any vessel about embark ing men, so far as to give the requisite warning, provided by the statute, to the master of such ressel.

'ion was taken on information furnished the Spanish authorities. They stated that one of he'r officials had represented himself as a Cuban part' and had enlisted in the body of men which about to leave this country. Between the recruits, the majority of whom were mulations he emend, had assembled at a small village in New-Treey and the, were then under orders to go to ne point in Delaware. The man's instruction ... e to remain with the body until he had er ... et authorities to arrest the men, but, being over-zealous, after the men had got and were on their way, as he believed to Lewes, he jumped off at a way station and came to this city. Whether the fact of his desertion alarmed the commanders of the expedition is not known, but it is believed that his premature action made them fear exposure and possible capture if the proceeded to the destination originally intended. It is surmised by the Spanish authorities that fearing treachery the Cubans abandoned Lewes as their point of embarkation, and that inse, def going there they proceeded further South. More special instructions were at once issued by the Perfeu States authorities to their officials along the coast, a ' for the last three days a close watch has been kept all points on the scaboard where the

expedition n.ight embark, but without discovering trace of the filibustering party. The Spanis. othersties claim to have in their ion full particulars as to the expedition, and yesterday they explained the failure of the United trates officers to find the men by the theory that the party had already escaped from the shores of this country. They profess to believe that the men have been taken on board a regular West Indies steamer, and that they will be dropped on the south shore of the island of Cuba while the vessel is on plar passage. They are unable to say with

any posses ess what steamer took the men, but was one of three. Yesterday an off he legation in this city intimated that it was the steamanty Acadia. It is asserted that in yours gone : the steamers to the West Indies ive carr' : milar parties of men.

Mr '. illar said yesterday that the Government would spare of effort to bring the organizers of the punishment, The statute, he said, was bread, and under it, on evidence of complicity an undertaking conviction and punishment wer capidly follow. The statute imposes a pe any citizen or any person living within the jarisdiction of the United States who accepts a foreign commission to serve against any foreign country with which the United States are at peace. The person who supplies equipments for an espedition is also made liable to purishment and any person who induces and the to participate in such an undertaking renin self itable to punishment. The penalties a fre of \$10,000 and three years' imprisonment, to

\$1,000 and one year's imprisonment. The active leaders in the present undertaking are eaid by the Spanish authorities to be General Carlos Garcia, who is believed to be with the body of fili-busters, and General Carlos Roloff. They, however, "the men who supply the money and original nate the movement. The authorities say that the y of the organization is a Cuban who lives in Brooklyn. The and attends to the details of the expeditions, has his home in this city, and as a means of concealing siness carries on a cigar store in Eighthine. It is asserted that he is not only wealthy,

to make the names of these men public MAKING PROPERTIES OF A SUSPECTED STEAMER. MAIOA PISHING VILLAGE -- A TALK WITH THE

persons who sympathize with the cause. The offibut that he receives large sums of money from

APANISH CONSUL AT PHILADELPHIA. PHILADELPHIA, April 4.—J. M. Blanco, Spanish neul for Philadelphia, was shown Carlos Roloff's stoment in The Tribune to-day. Most of it he expedition fitting out in Delaware, and believed hat if there were any such expedition it consisted to very small hundful of men. He laughed at the dea of a Cuban revolution having any vitality. It was very easy to be victorious from here. He said Spanish wer vessel at New-York would take

disappearance he thought meant somem poor clearmakers. Garcia was a Cuban, aid that he would go back and fight last month, by the movements of a has arrived here on March 22 from Port

Antonio, and cleared directly for the same port on March 27. She entered with fruit and left this port loaded with a cargo of provisions. She was commanded by a foreigner, and was named Tropic But Mr. Blanco failed to learn anything further concerning her. Inquiry developed the fact that the Tropic was visited by several strangers while her cargo, which was ready when she arrived, was being shipped. This cargo consisted of provisions of the character usually furnished for military expeditions, and included several boxes the content of which it was suspected had been wrongly entered

on the manifest. Port Autonio is a very small fishing village or the north coast of Jamaica, twenty-five miles northwest of Point Morant. It is not probable that a steamer would be chartered to take provisions directly to Port Antonio while such an insignificant piace would be very convenient as a depot for an expedition, materials being conveyed there piecemeal and afterward reshipped. The Tropic was commanded by a man named King.

WHAT IS THOUGHT OF THE EXPEDITION. A TALK WITH THE SPANISH CONSUL-GENERAL-THE NEWS A GREAT SURPRISE-THE SCHEME GEN-

ERALLY REGARDED WITH DISPAVOR. A TRIBUNE reporter called upon Señor Hipolite de Urarte, the Spanish Consul-General, at No. 68 Madison-ave., yesterday afternoon, and after some diffi-"Sefior Urart ." said the reporter, " what can you

"All I know about it is this," he replied, taking up a subject. "I did not know anything about the matter

"But the Vice-Consul did not appear to be in igno-"I do not know how much he knew about it. I did

not learn of the matter until this morning." "What agtion do you propose to take?" "For my part I will do nothing. The Spanish Minister at Washington is the person to take official cognizance

of the matter. He receives reports from me; Le does not report to me." ment, and declared that he did not know anything abo

the men engaged in it; except, he said, that Senor José Francisco Lamadrid was one of the chief conspirators igainst the Spanish Government, and had been th city. Two or three weeks ago Lamadrid was at Key West, Florida, but for what purpose he did not know. GOSSIP AT A SPANISH HOTEL.

At the Spanish Hotel del Recreo, in Great Jones-st. he guests were discussing the news of the expedition

vesterday. Groups of men, talking and gestica lating in an animated way, filled the corrider and parlors. No one, however, was willing to make any statement in reference to the matter, except the proprietor of the hotel, Sener Valentine Benito.

"Are there many in the hotel who sympathize with
the movement for the liberation of Cuba!" he was

are careful not to talk on the subject except in a general way. I know nothing of the plans of the fill-busters except what I saw in The Talaune morning. I do not think that the attempt will amount to anything, for the people of Cuba are too much discouraged by their former failures. The Spanish papers Las Novedades and La Raza Latina

nave published nothing about this expedition."
"What proportion of Cubans are in favor of a move ment against the Spanish Government i" asked the re-

"All those who fock any part in the demonstrations in former years are against renewing the attempt. They lost too much money, and saw the impracticability of the plan. I am, of course, opposed to the idea. But every one has a right to his own opinion. I know something about the recent revolt of 'Pancho Porto in Cuba, but nothing except what I saw in the

papers."

A Cuban said that he had just come from the wester part of the island, an I that there was no sentiment in that section in favor of revolution. The inhabitants of the eastern districts, however, were more disaffected.
"It is my opinion," said he "that the independence of Cuba would be its ruin. The only salvation for the Island ites in its annexation to the United

polities, said to a repor er who called at his house in West Forty-seventh-st, yesterday, that the first information of the proposed American expedition he had received was the account in THE TRIBUNE. He said that he had not seen General Garcia for many months, and OPINIONS OF A SPANISH JOURNALIST.

Arturo Cuyas, the special correspondent of the Diario de la Marina, a leading Spanish newspaper published in Cuba, expressed great surprise at the account THE TRIBUNE published yesterday morning of the pro posed expedition. "I had not the slightest idea of it." he said. "Some two or three months ago I heard that such a movement was on foot and I inquired into it. But it seemed to be a weak-kneed affair, and apparently died out. Now I know why the Spanish men-of-war are here. They came to this port two or three weeks ago, ostensibly to get certain American machinery, but in all probability it was in regard to this matter."

"Are the Cubans organized at all ? " "Are the Cubans organized at all?"

"In Cuba? No. They are not organized, and have no means of communicating with each other. They had in the woods, and now and then sneak out and fire a village, or do some damage of that sort. And the chiefs are niways quarrelling among themselves. Every sixth man, I should explain, is a chief, so that the bands are by no means formidable. The Cuban movement in New-York is something like the Penlan. The foolish people subscribe their money to support these rebeis, searcely one of whom'has any other means of getting allycalitood. Their effects lend to incher no good cause, and simply unsettle the country and retard its development."

A DENIAL BY J. J. POLO.

A DENIAL BY J. J. POLO. José Joaquin Polo, white merchant, of No. 82 Wall-st., a Cuban who has long lived in this country, was asked yesterday by a TRIBUNE reporter what he knew of the expedition. Without hesitation he expressed his entire ignorance of it. Upon this a copy of yester-kay's TRIBUNE was handed to him. He rapidly glanced down the column containing the account of the projected expedition, and as he turned over the sheet to read it more carefully his statement of General Roloff, that he had heard that Mr. Polo had made an affidavit that General Garcia had enticed away his son, who was under age, met his even "It is a lie," he excluded, "a deep black he; and Gar en shall contradict it before twenty-four hours an Would they make of toe an informer !"

"But do you really know nothing of the expedition?" asked the reporter, as Mr. Polo rapidly read the re-

ainder of the account partly aloud.
"I know nothing at all about it." he replied.

"Is THE TRIBUNE'S report true ?" My God ! I wish it was not true. You see I canno tell you anything about it. I have nothing to do with it myself, except so far as I am anxious about my son.

He then sat down and wrote the following letter. which, he urged, should be published "to clear hi

honor":

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sin: It is with the greatest indignation that I have read in your issue of to-day the statement that I have made at allidavit against General Garcia. I pronounce such statement to be totally untrue. I have made no such affidavit.

New-York; April 4, 1880.

Other Tork; April 4, 1880.

uch afficiavit.
New Fork, April 4, 1880.
"The time is rapidly approaching," he said, "when Coba must be sunexed to the United States, and every thoughtful Cuban is of this opinion. There are those, of course, who are seeking to bring themselves into prom nence, and to get official positions by means of revolu-tion, and what is the result ? When the Cubans become weak, an expedition is started from this country. They are encouraged, and become strong again, and then spain sends a tew men-of-war and puts them down; and all these lives and this money have been spent for noth-

ing."
"What could Garcia hope to effect with seventy men I" asked the reporter.

"Seventy men can do much; ten men can do much in Cuba. Once get up an insurrection and Spain is put

in Cuba. Once get up an insurrection and Spain is put to a great expense in crushing it; as much, to put down one in which 1,000 are engaged as one of 10,003."

"Then the idea is to tire spain out by continual harassment i"

"No doubt Spain's power is already on the wane, and she can no ionger hold Cuba. To do so would require 50,000 men, twenty ships of war, and about 1,500 officials at salaries averaging 33,000 each. Now since 1868, the last year of reace before the revolution, the revenues have fallen of sready. Cuba, therefore, does not pay, and the Europeas Powers have no care for colonies they cannot milk like cown. The faste of Cuba was scaled at the Ostend Conference in 1854. France and Eugand in that year asked Amer.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 5, 1880.

ica to protect Caba for Spain, but the American Secretary of State, Mr. Everett, replied, 'If Caba was at the mouth of the Tannes, or at the mouth of the Spine, would England or France protect it for another country?' You will yet see Caba annexed to this country, as it ought to be, and as I wish it had been years and years ago,"

"The Spanish Consul asserts ignorance of this expedition."

dition."

"He might have known of it all the time, and been waiting to swoop upon us at the last moment. They always do," Mr. Polo added with a sigh.

FOREIGN NEWS.

THE BRITISH LIBERAL VICTORY. BEACONSPIELD UNDECIDED WHAT TO DO-WHO WILL BE IN THE NEW CABINET.

LONDON, April 4, 1880 tory and the prospects of a new Cabinet being formed, The Observer, the only leading paper published here on

The Observer, the only leading paper published here on Suncay, says;

We understand there will be no decision whether the Government shall resign at once or await an adverse vote of Parliament, until the exact number of the Liberal majority is ascertained. After the result of the politog on Friday became known, a special messenger was sent to Badea Badeo with dispatches for the Queen. We have reason to believe that Mr. Gladstone disapproves of the arrangement suggested in various quarters that he accept a subordinate office in the new administration. He still adheres to his intention of not resuming office, but will cordially support the recognized Liberal leaders, Earl Granville and the Marquis of Hattugton.

eral leaders, Earl Granville and the Marquis of Hartington.

The reports current about the composition of the new Ministry are obviously premature, as there has been no consultation between Liberal leaders on the subject. We mention the following rumors as possessing a certain amount of probability, although resting as yet on no basis of ascernance fact: It is said the Earl of Derby will be offered the Foreign Office. If he refuses, as is probable, the office will be assigned to Lord Kimberley, Mr. W. E. Forster will be Minister of Colonies; Mr. Goschen, Chancellor of the Exchequer; Lord Cardwell, Secretary of War: Mr. Chiders, First Lord of the Admirally. Sir. William Vennor-Harcourt, Sir Charles Dilke and Mr. Fawcett, as representatives of the advanced section of the party, will occupy seats in the new Cabinet. Lord Roschery, it may also be taken for granted, will hold an important post in the Liberal admiristration.

on Friday, was at the bottom of the poll, which stood as follows: W. Woodall (Liberai), 12,130; H. Broadhurst (Liberal), 11,370; Robert Heath (Conservative), 5,126; Dr. Kenealy, 1,091. Mr. Heath was returned to the last Parliament

The following Lib rals were elected yesterday: Michael Arthur Bass, East Staffordshire (reflected). Heary Wiggins, East Staffordshire, succeeding Mr. S. C. Allsopp (Conservative), a Liberal gain. Donald Currie, Perthshire, a Liberal gain. In 1868 Mr. Drummond Moray (Conservative) was elected for Perthshre by 2.439 votes, the Liberal candidate, the Hon. Algernon F. Greville, receiving 2.256. Richard Davis, Anglesea (reflected). Benjamin T. Williams, Cammarthen District.

In Dungarvan, Frank A. O'Donnell, a Home Ruler, has been rélected. John Mulholland (Conservative) has been rélected.

London, Monday, April 5, 1880.

The Times, in Its leading article this morning, says:
"We do not hestate to predict that when the Laberal
Government comes into power its policy respectuag the external relations of the Empure will be precessly coincident with the
camuse's we ursed upon the Beaconsfield ministry."
The Times has adviced satisfaction of the claims of
Greece, guarantees for the better government of the
Christians in Armenia and other parts of Asialle Tarkey,
and withdrawal from Afghanistan as soon as a strong
frontier is secured and peace restored in Cabul.

The Standard's dispatch from Bombay says: "In consequence of the result of the British elections, the depostponed."

The Liberal wat gain is now 50 seats. Lospos, Monday, April 5, 1880.

THE NEW POSEIGN POLICY.

postponed."

The Liberal net gain is now 56 seats.
An election meeting was held yesterday, near Ossory, in the County Carlow, to support the candidate of Mr. Gray, Lord Mayor of Dublin, who, in a speech, stated that percels of dynamits were found under the platform on which he than tood, to blow up those wiscung to vardicate the rights of frainness.

FORCING THE BLOCKADE OF ARICA LIMA, March 25,-via PANAMA.

The corvette Union forced the blockade of Arica, and was fighting seven hours with two Chillian ronclads and a transport. She discharged her entire

The above telegram was received in this city by the charge d'affaires of Feir from his government. The Union was no doubt sent from Caffa; with arms and ammunition for the Feruvians in the blockaded port of Ariea, probably under command of Captain Vilayleenels, and has succeeded in her errand, despite the Chilin blockading vessels. In the seven hours chargement it may be assumed that the Union was assisted by the monitor Manco (Capta and the Griffications of Ariea, Captain Vilayle-miss, who showed great daring in Unis landing his cargo and returning successfully to Callao, has already distributed in the Callao, as already distributed in the commander of the Chalao by many successful ries with supplies for the Peruving forces in the southern parts of the Republic, delivering all despite every effort of the Chilian vessels to capture bida.

THE BROKEN ANGLO-AMERICAN CABLE.

LONDON, Monday, April 5, 1880.

The break in the Anglo-American Company's caste of 1873 is at a point thirty-six miles from the landing-place on the Irish coast, in eighty fathoms of water.

> THE CHINESE INVASION. LOSDON, Monday, April 5, 1880.

The Daily News's St. Petersburg dispatch states that the reports of the invasion of Russian terri-tory by the Chinese are confirmed. The Amoor being fruzen would present no difficulties to the passage of

FOREIGN NOTES.

all will begin in the Reichstag on Thursday rext. The Egyptian's recently defeated the Somailis at Bererab. The report that the Egyptians had been defeated

Prince Alexarder, in opening the Bulgarian Assembly eferred in warm terms to his recent journey to Russia and friendly reception by the Czar. According to a rumor, the Chinese troops, who were

eported to have crossed the Amoor River into Rassian erritory, number 20,000. The rumor requires confirma-

THE CINCINNATI MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

THE PROGRAMME FULLY ARRANGED. CINCINNATI, April 4.-The Musical Festival association will to-morrow publish an official at ent of all the concerts of the festival, to be held May

18 to 21 inclusive. It had been understood until now that Rubenstein's Tower of Babel " was to be the choral work for the ast concert, but the Chorus Committee asked for a repe tition of Beethoven's " Missa Solemnis," and the mai all means," argaing that the "Tower of Rabel! be produced at any time while Beethoven's mass was so full of difficulties that it would not be easy to reproduce

It at future festivals.

He cited also the custom in Europe of repeating works of such dimensions, so that this mass will be given on Wednesday evening and repeated on Friday evening, which will be made a Beathoven night by the production of his C Minor Symbour.

phony.

The choral work for the first night is the Bach cantata
"A Stronghold Sure," and Handel's Jubilate; and on
Thursday evening the prize composition by Dudley
Buck, "Seenes from Longtellow's Legend,"
The matinée concerts, as usual, will introduce only
the orchestra, organ, and soloists.

Mr. Thomas says the present choras is superior in quality and volume of tone to that of any former festival
and the orchestra is larger and more excellent than was
ever gathered for a purpose of this kind.

## TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 3.—Colonel Hardee, the State Engineer, is at the Sharpe creva-se with ample material and abor to close it. Te water seems to be going out through the company's canal into Lake Salvador.

the company's canal into Lake Salvador.

CHARGED WITH ARSON.

KEYPORT, N. J., April 3.—Isainh Hoff, accused of settingsfire to the house and outbuildings of his sonth-law, Joseph Mettler, has been sent to the County Jail to await the action of the Grand Jury, in default of \$10,000 ball. He is seventy years old.

seventy years old.

THE STEAMERS BREWNERS STILL ASHORE,
DELAWARE BREAKWATER, April 4.—The steamer
Bronners from Rio Marins, before reported ashore on Gooss
Island bar, is still aground, and will have to lighten her cargo
before she can float. The Argonauta this morning went to
her assistance with lighters.

A FATAL BOILER EXPLOSION.

St. LOUSS, April 4.—A boiler in John H. Lawler's
saw-mill, situated too miles from Russiville, Ill., expleded
yesterlay afterason with terrific force, demolishing the mill,
instantly killing Wesley M. Parker, fatality wounding Join
Randall and Thomas Jones, and seriously injuring two other
persons.

persons.

A RAILHOAD LIBERATED FROM THE LAW.

MAUCH CHUNK, Penn., April 4.—In the injuncticease of the Lehigh and Eastern Rairroad Company again William H. Williams and Isaah C. Baboock, Judge Meye suatains the injunction. This decision piaces the affairs the company in the charge of the president, Simon P. Kas who will go on to build the road.

In a small commonwealth like Delaware, me like the two United States Senators from that State occupy a different position in politics than in larger communities. The interest of political movements in the State centres around the few conspicuous men in a larger degree. At this time, when attention is drawn to the politics of Delaware by a struggle which is going on there, a sketch of the Bayard and Saulsbury families seems appropriate, and is presented in

DELAWARE'S STATESMEN.

A SKETCH OF TWO STRONG FAMILIES.

HE INFLUENCE OF BLOOD IN DELAWARE-SOME O

THE CONSPICUOUS FIGURES OF THAT STATE,

THE BAYARDS AND THE SAULSBURYS. COSSIP AROUT THE TWO REIGNING FAMILIES OF THE DIAMOND STATE-THE BAYARDS, FATHER AND SON; THEIR CHARACTERS AND PECULIAR-ITIES-THE THREE SAULSBURY BROTHERS.

the letter printed herewith.

FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]
WILMINGTON, Del., April 1.—No one can dip into Delaware politics without hearing first, last and all the time about the two families that control the affairs of the State and divide between them its representation in the United States Senate-the Baygreat men are more conspicuous than in larger comnunities. You can get no perspective to measure accurately their height. They are always close to you, and there are so few of them that you can institute no just comparisons. Like trees in a small meadow they are such striking objects in the landscape that the value of their timber is often over the two days I have spent here has talked about the members of these two dominant political famgossip I have heard, in common, no doubt, with every stranger who takes the pains to ask questions about the public affairs of the State.

The Bayards are an old aristocratic family and nave played a great rôle in Delaware politics ever since the Revolution, but the Saulsburys are new men of yeoman ancestry who did not come to tiorface until after the death of John Clayton in 1856. Clayton's active life, as a party leader, spanned the whole period of the existence of the Whig party. While he lived he was the master of Delaware polities. When the Whig party died he died, which was the most sensible thing he could do. Before he stepp d off, however, he predicted the outbreak of the rebellion, the success of the South in the early part of the struggle and the final Clayton's during the latter part of his career wakened the censure of his party at home, and a feared he was no longer a Whig. The old man ros me! Me, who was a Whig when these gentlemen I see here were riding corn-stalk horses in their fathers' barnyards!" The deputation asked his pardon and

have already survived it a quarter of a century They are the only family in our history that has generations. The grandfather of the present Senafor was a Senator, and so was his father. Most of the Delaware Democrats believe that when he retires from public life one of his sons will succeed him. Such a transmission of political place and ountry outside of Delaware, where the small size of the State limits competition in public life, and trongly to the few men of conspicuous ability they possess. I confess to some admiration for this remarkable fidelity to political leadership. These people behave in blood. They take on trust the on of the man who has served them well rather than any new aspirant for place, however talented

leman. His son James was destined to succeed him, and was accordingly sent to college and bred to the law. But the young man did not turn out well, and the younger son, Thomas, who had been educated for a merchant, his mother coming of a mercantile family, was put to studying law without the advantage of a collegiate course. Had it not been for this change in his career, brought about by parental authority, he would probably have made no figure in politics. He became a strong man at the bar, and in the days of his active practice was noted for his great industry, his careful preparation of bis cases and his manner of identitying himself completely with his client's interests. His success was aided by his unusual owers of endurance. He could work all day and all night on a case and go into court next morning as fresh and vigorous as if he had just come from bed. The lawyers here do not like to have him as in opponent, not because he outmatches them all n learning or in powers of argument, but because he believes in his client and in his client's case as strongly as he does in himself, and displays as much sensitiveness and zeal as though he were himself assatled. In his public life the Senator is more courteous and affable than his father used to be, treating everybody with unfailing politeness, out he is not of a sociable disposition, and mingles but little in the somety of the town. They do not credit him here with much liberality in politics. He is accounted an intense party man, who covers up the bitterness of his partisanship under a cloak of personal amiability. Republicans say that he is above all things a Democrat, and supports his party right or wrong. They praise him for his stand upon the financial question, which they say was in opposition to the views of a ma jority of the Democrats of the State, but they do not believe he is any more liberal or National in his views than the Senators from the States further South, or that he is above using for his own advantage the ordinary methods of Democratic polities. They cite, as an evidence of this, his refusal to respond to their appeal for a word of reproof of the action of his party associates in Delaware in attempting to disfranchise thousands of Republican oters by leaving their names off the assessors' rolls Mr. Bayard is not accounted a wealthy man. His ownsfolk think he is worth, perhaps, \$100,000. He has an income they say, from his investments, his salary as a Senator, his attorneyship of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, and his law practice in vacations, of about \$20,000. He lives in a large, plain, old-fashioned mansion, which he bought a few years ago. It stands on the crest of a ridge about a mile from the principal business street, is surrounded with grounds, and commands a superb view of the city the Delaware River, and the fertile country to the southward as far as Newcastle. He has had twelve children, of whom nine are living. He is very much of a home man, is attached to his family, fond of of a nome man, so the property of a normal state, fond of books and a quiet methodical way of living, and is rather cold, though always courteous to people

The Delawareaus are divided into two classes the up-country people and the down-country people. The up-country consists of the County of Newcastle and the down-country of the Counties of

minated by the Saulsburys, who are not particu-

larly friendly to him.

Kent and Sussex. Newcastle has a majority of the population, and nine-tenths of the wealth of the State, but it has only one-third of the political power. The other two counties are jealous of it,

and by combining outvote it in the Legislature in the proportion of two to one. People here say that nothing short of a Dorr Rebellion will ever gain for them the political power to which they are fairly entitled. They cannot hope to amend the Constitution so as to base representation on popullation, because the two down-country counties will always oppose such a measure. The inhabitants of Kent and Sussex are Southern in their character, the farms are large, the country is isolated from the currents of travel and migration, and the nineteenth century spirit of progress and enterprise there are many Quakers and people of Northern ineage; Wilmington has become a busy, prosper

lineage; Wilmington has become a busy, prosperous manufacturing city; small farms are the rule in the country; Northern habits and ideas prevail to a great extent. It is no wonder, therefore, that the two sections are at odds. The down-country people never allow Newcastle to name a Governor, and if it had not been for the superior talents of the Bayards both Senatorships would be taken by the Southern end of the State.

The Saulsbury s represent the ideas and character of the down-country population. They are products of the region, and have come up to prominence in a single generation. The head of the house is Willard Saulsbury, now a man verging on seventy. He has genuine intellectual force, broad culture, is an excellent lawyer and has a great deal of political ability. For many years he served in the Senate, but he contracted the habit of drinking to such an extent that at last it ruined his usefulness, and caused his retirement to private life. People were surprised a few years later when his brother-in-law. Governor Ponder, appointed him Chancellor of the State, an office of great responsibility, and still more surprised when they saw him change his old habits entirely and perform the duties of the Chancellorship with char-headed fide-iiry. He had grown rusty in chancer; practice during his long career in politics, but he studied hard and soon fitted himself for his duties. The lawyers say he makes an excellent Chancellor. He is physically quite infirm, walking with tottering steps, and using a pen with such difficulty that he writes nothing but his signature, but his brain is unclouded. He has two sons, one of whom he is carefully training; for politics and public life. His home is at Dover. Of property he is said to possess very little beside his homestead.

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clouded. He has two sons, one of whom he is carefully training for politics and public life. His home is at Dover. Of property he is said to possess very little beside his homestead.

Eli Saulsbury, the present Senator, is a brother of the Chancellor, and is a man of a different type physically and mentally. Spare in person, of ascetic habits and a bachelor, he has always presented a striking contrast to his handsome, full-blooded free-living brother. His talents are only moderate. He was a fairly successful country lawyer before no went to the Senate, and his success in politics was achieved rather through the influence his brother had built up than by his own force or skill. He is a man of sound judgment, however, and much tenacity of parpose, and will not fall through any personal weaknesses. The third brother, Gove, usually called the Doctor, was once Governor of the State, but is not reckoned as of much account in present or father politics.

If the Saulsbury influence is prolonged beyond this generation, the sons of Willard will unherit and maintain it, and they are still too young to show whether they have the stuff of successful politicians in them. There is a report affeat that the old Chancellor wants to go back to the Senate and is of a mind to try to shove Bayard out. But people who him do not beheve it.

Delaware has but is physical infirmities weigh upon him do not beheve it.

Delaware has but, is physical infirmities weigh upon him do not beheve it.

Delaware has the member of the House of Representatives. The loueliness of the position, one might suppose, would make it conspicuous. When Mr. Hayes resigned his seat in the House to take the gubernatorial chair in Ohio, he said to a friend, "There are nineteen Congressmen in Ohio, but only one Governor!" So the Delaware representative might say, "There are two Senators from my State, but only one member of the House," but only one Governor!" So the Delaware representative might say, "There are two Senators from my State, but only one member of the

Biggs said when he left Congress, "the farmer returns to his furrow,"
Government in Delaware is based on the old English idea that the few should rule the many. The state Senate is composed of nine persons; the House of twenty-one. Representation is divided equally between the three counties irrespective of popularion. The active, vital, lond Democracy of the New-England town has no counterpart here. The counties are divided into Hundreds, a Hundred being originally a district having 100 men capable of bearing arms. There is intense State pride, but little public spirit. In fact, the 125,000 inhabitants of the State do not form a large enough mass to deor popular.

James A. Bayard, the second Senator of the line, isstill living at an advanced age. He is quite broken in body and mind, and is seldom seen outside of his house, a plain, substantial brick building, standing on Market-st., the principal business thoroughfare. He lives alone with two faithful servants, but has the constant care of a married daughter, whose house is just across the street. He was a good lawyer in his time, a fine orator and a cultivated gentleman. His son James was destined to succeed him, and the constant care of the second Senator of the state of the first of the said that after they had been without food or water or fuel for seven days, the commanding officer sent for three of the chiefs, of whom he was one. The war, was not carried out. He proposed to make one state out of the whole peninsula between the Delaware and Chesapeake and Virginia east of the Alleghenics, and a third out of the part of Virginia lying west of the mountains. The creation of the Alleghenics, and a thred out of the part of Virginia lying west of the mountains. The creation of the State of West Virginia was but a lame and a cultivated gentleman. His son James was destined to succeed him, (For other Political News are Second Page.)

HAIL, STORM AND SNOW.

WHEELING, W. Va., April 4 .- A severe rain, hall and wind storm visited this city this afternoon, re-sulting in the destruction of considerable property. The roof of the Riverside Nail Works was blown off, the steeple of the Third Presbyterian Church blown down, and the three-story frame ad ution of Beltz's carriage factory was totally destroyed, A number of minor usses are also reported. No lives were lost.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 4 .- For a week past wet weather has prevaned through this State. The rainfall has re-cently been heavy and general, several inches of water they are nearly and general, several linenes of water having fallen. The crops are assured, so far as can be known at time time. There have been turious snow storms in the mountains and great difficulty in keeping the railroad clear. In the vaileys some mine wash-outs have occurred, but there has been no serious damage.

CINCINNATI, April 4.—A storm hist night, with a high wind, prevailed all along the Ohio Valley. At Evanswille, Int. a puret, of the Unitarian

wind, prevamental along the Odio Valley. At Evans-ville, Ind., a turret of the Unitarian Church was blown down. The pilot house of the ting Dick Wil-mans was blown off, and the rest of the boat sank out of sight. Two burges, one loaded with corn and the other with staves, were sunk. FORT SCOTT, Kan., April 4 .- A dispatch to The Monitor om Girard says: At 7 o'clock on Friday night a storm

arose seven miles southwest of Girard which soon devel arose seven unies sommers of Grand which and the open the features of a cyclone. It followed up the valley of Thunderbott Creek to within a mite of Girard, and then went directly east as far as the Massouri directly east as far as the Massouri directly east as far as the Massouri directly east and trees were pulsed out of the ground, the features placked from chickens, water was blown from conds and houses tern to a different water was blown from tonds and in whith from taree to flifty reds,

RESCUED FROM THE WAVES.

Lewes, Del., April 4.-Captain Lawrence and nine men, of the back Florrie M. Halbert, were brought in here yesterday morning by the pilot boat Cape. They were taken off of a Russian bark, from Cienfueges for

CONSOLIDATION OF EXPRESS COMPANIES.

Boston, April 4 .- The American Express Company has purchased the personal property and good will of the United States and Canada Express Company owned by B. P. Cheney, of Boston, and Nathaniel White of Concord. The business is a very extensive one, and has been worked up by these gentlemen, who have been in business for thrity-eight years. The route covers 2,000 miles, extending from Boston to Montreal, with many branches.

DISASTROUS FAILURE OF A FOG-HORN.

Washington, April 4.-Signal Corps station Portsmouth, N. H., reports to the Chief nal Officer as follows: "Schooner Johnnie Mes-Signal Officer as follows: "Schooner Johnnie Mes-erro, E. L. Keniston, master, of Rockland, bound light for Rockland, went ashore on Odioroe's Point, this harhor, at 9 o'clock Saturday night during a fog, and was wrecked. The crew was saved. For come rea-son the fog horn at Whale's Back, near by, was not blowing, which led the vessel astray."

outside of his immediate circle of friends. His po-litical influence in the State is strongest in his own STATE PICTURES AGAIN IN DANGER. County of Newcastle. The other two counties are ALBANY, April 4 .- A fire in the pictureframe shops of Annesley & Vint, which broke out at 12 o'clock last night, was subdued before much damage was done. The portraits of the Governors, which were rescued from the late City Hall fire, as well as several other valuable paintings, were in the shops, but were removed without damage.

PRICE FOUR CENTS

AT THE FEDERAL CAPITAL

THE INDIANS-MR. WASHBURN'S SEAT. THE FRIGHTFUL SLAUGHTER OF THE CHEYES THRILLING STORIES BY WILD BOG AND CROW-PENSION DELAYS-THE QUARRES -TWEEN MANNING AND SPRINGER-VOO

In the testimony given before the Kirkw Committee by Wild Hog and Old Crow, wivers of the massacre of the Northern Cheyennes, vivid pictures are drawn the terrible slaughter at Fort Robinson and of the circumstances which were made to serve as a pretext for it. A pendicular agent has charged that 50,000 pendicular agent has charged that the circumstances agent has charged that the circumstances agent has charged the circumstances agent has charged that the circumstances agent has charged the circumst claim agent has charged that 50,000 pending claims could be settled now, and would be except for fear that it would burt Mr. Bherman's chances in the campaign. In the disensions which exist between Messrs. Manning and Springer, of the House Elections Committee, there is ground for hope that Donnelly will not be permitted to occupy Mr. Washburn's seat. The fairness with which the Exodus investigation is being conducted in spoken of as honorable to Mr. Voorhees.

THE MASSACRE OF THE CHEYENNES. OF THE WINTER OF 1878 BY TWO OF THE CHIEFS

WASHINGTON, April 4.—In a former lessed showed some of the causes of the flight of the Mortal ern Cheyenne Indians from the Indian Territory is September, 1878, which the Kirkwood Committee has discovered in the course of its investigation.

After the flight there was a pursuit of nearly month by the United States troops from Port Reno and other · posts in the Southwest, during which several battles occurred, in which the Indians generally whipped the soldiers. and numerous outrages were perpetrated on peaceable and defenceless citizens. About half the band of Cheyennes, famished, almost naked perishing with cold, then surrendered upon plains, south of Camp Robinson, in Nebraska. committee has as yet taken no testimony bearing on what occurred after the surrender, except from two or three survivors. In the massacre, every man of the captured band, excepting eight only, committee has as yet taken no testimony be was slaughtered, and twenty or thirty women children lost their lives besides. This story very graphically told to the Senate Con owever, by Wild Hog and Old Crow, two of the survivors. The Indian version of it has never been published, and it will be found interesting,

Wild Hog's description was as follows:

When we surrendered and were taken to the garrier at Camp Robinson we were told that our case would be represented to the President or to the Government, at that we should be well treated. For a good while were well treated and very pleasantly situated there. We were kept under guard, but had a large house to

building was surrounded by soldiers, and he he thought that they were going to kill him, and he tried to stab himself. A struggle ensued, and the chiefs present were all put in irons and separated

from the rest of the Indians. Old Crow gave an account of what followed. He

After those who had been left behind heard of the being froned and taken away, and our relations been out and placed with its, they were in great fear had trouble, not knowing what would follow, or what might he done to them; and the young mee of the band said; "Let us never go out and give up these people to be taken back south to the country we have run away from. We have run away from. We have sun away from who have run away from we have and now they are staving us to death. We may as well one here as to be taken back south and die there." So they would not come out. The soldiers wanted them to come out so they could seize them and take them south.

de there." So they would not come out. The soldiers wanted them to come out so they could seize them said take them south.

That was the way the Indians, yet in the guardhout were talking during the afternoon; but they cope talking the matter over, and by night they had made their matter over, and by night they had made their manners. We will die here like dogs. We will die on the prairie. We will the fighting." Then they made their arrangements to escape or die in the attempt.

Dull Kuife and his son were the first to rush cut, nearly of them were killed that first night when they have come in and said he had a fight with them, and had killed a fight with them, and had killed a great many. He asked me if I would like to see their dead bodies. I said I would. I went out to be wagon with him and saw there the dead bodies are all the rest of the men were killed and heart I that all the rest of the men were killed and the warm and children taken prisoners.

Q.—How many women and children. I atterward heart that all the rest of the men were killed and the women and children taken prisoners.

Q.—How many women and children did you see lying the restiled at that time! A.—There were tweather women and children.

there killed at that time! A.—There were twent, women and children.

Q.—What was said when that order stopping rations was issued, and what did you say! A.—We were told that we must come South, and if we can not sare to come South they would quit issuing rations to use the come south they would quit issuing rations to use the come south they would quit issuing rations to use the company because we were afrain to due of sichness and that we might as well due where we were as to go and that we might as well due where we were as to go and that we might as well due where we were as to go and that we might as well due where we were nation of the control of the company of the control of the control of the company of the control of the co

One.

Q.—Had you any food to live on independent of rations in those days? A.—We were without any whetever to cat. One could tell by looking at the bof those who were killed and those who were back prisoners that they had been nearly starved death, they were so emaciated.

I don't know what the committee will report in m the time they arrived at the Indian Terris in 1877, until the terrible slaughter at Camp Robson, described by Wild Hog as " Just like ing cattle"; but I do know that anyone with the east sense of justice will rise from a perusal of the least sense of justice was least sense of justice testimony full of indignation at the shameful

DELAYS IN THE PENSION OFFICE, N EX-CLAIM AGENT'S POOLISHNESS—THE LAST AND SILLIEST CHARGE AGAINST SECRETARY SHER

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, April 4 .- The House Co which is investigating the management of the sion Office is finding some fire over would over which Mr. Investigator Glover would over which Mr. Investigator Glover would be committed lists. gloated. On yesterday the committee lists the testimony of Mr. George M. Van Bui New-York, who has been in business as a pelaim agent. Among the items of informatich Mr. Van Buren furnished the committee

"There are 50,000 cases in the Pe